निम्नानुसार थे :—

(रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन में)

		घरेलू थोक मूल्य (औसत)	
		अगस्त, 1994	अक्तूबर, 1994
गेहूं	उत्तर	3861	3905
	पश्चिम	4950	4850
	पूर्व	4383	5233
	दक्षिण	6703	6862
चावल	उत्तर	6996	6994
	पश्चिम	7290	6849
	पूर्व	6386	6720
	दक्षिण	7375	7296

(अमरीकी डालर प्रति मीटरी टन)

	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य	
गेहूं (एच०आर०डब्ल्यू० 11% प्रोटीन अमरीका)	142–146	163–169
चावल (थाई टोटा 10%)	207–213	231–243

(घ) से (च) केन्द्रीय पूल में खाद्यान्नों (गेहूं और चावल) के स्टाक की अच्छी स्थिति की दृष्टि में सरकार ने 1994–95 के दौरान खुले बाजार से बिना न्यूनतम निर्यात मूल्य के गैर-डरूम गेहूं का निर्यात करने के लिए 5 लाख मीटरी टन की सीमा तक की मात्रा रिलीज की है और भारतीय खाद्य निगम को भी 5 लाख मीटरी टन की सीमा तक केन्द्रीय पूल से गैर-डरूम गेहूं निर्यात करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है । इसके अलावा, भारतीय खाद्य निगम को शुरू में निर्यात के प्रयोजन से राज्य व्यापार निगम को खुले बाजार में बिक्री करने के लिए निर्धारित किए गए मूल्यों पर 50,000 मीटरी टन तक गेहूं की बिक्री करने के लिए भी प्राधिकृत किया गया है । भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने अब तक गेहूं की किसी भी मात्रा का निर्यात नहीं किया है । केन्द्रीय पूल से चावल का निर्यात करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

विभिन्न वर्षों के दौरान चावल और गेहूं के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय खाद्य निगम में इकानमिक मूल्य नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

(रुपये प्रति क्विंटल)

वर्ष	गेहूं	चावल
1991–92	390.79	497.04
1992–93	504.10	585.27
1993–94	532.03	665.10
1994–95 (अनुमानित)	562.45	724.00

Aid under World Food Programme

519. SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:

Will ihe Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whelher Government's attention has' been drawn to an 'editorial' publish' ed in "The Hindustan Times" dated 21st November, 1994 captioned "Food for the Poor" menionjng that India js to receive food aid worth about $ 9 million from the United Nations under World Food Programme (WFP) for a poverty alle-\iation programme in Gujarat when the Food Corporation of India is facing an acute problem of storing the ever-rising buffer stocks of foodgrains over 28 million tonnes as against the requirement of holding 16.6 million tonnes of foodgrains;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof indicating reason$_s$ for importing foodgrains for distribution under World Food Programme in India when the Food Corporation of India (FCI) is overstocked and looking for all possible outlets for its surplus; and

tc) whether the Centra) Government are contemplating to make foodgrains available to the World Food Programme at global rates through FCI as was done in the case of 55,000 tonne, of cereals sold to WFP this year through the FCI; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. World Food Programme, an Organisation in the UN system has been providing food assistance io India for various projects relating to Development and Nutritional and Feeding Programmes. On 17th Nov., 1994 Plan of Operations for Pro-ject-2783, Expansion—Poverty Alleviation through Forestry Activities and Tribal Development in Gujarat was signed between Govt, of India and WFP. The project involved food-aid of 29200 Metric Tonne of wheat, 1095 Metric Tonne vegetable oils and 2920 Metric Tonne of Pulses valued at $ 9.0 million for a period of three years. The food aid wiH be provided as food ration on subsidised and voluntary basis to the beneficiaries working under afforestation activties in Guiarat in the districts of Panchmahals\ Vadodra, Valsad, Bharuch, Sabarkantha and Dangs, primarily benefiting (he people belonging to STs, SCs and other Weaker Sections.

Resources of WFP are formed by the contributions made by member-countries in the form $_0$f Food commodities and cash. Generally, WFP provides food commodities to the aid recipent coun-triei. Subject to the availability of cash resources, and availability of food commodities in the aid reciepient countries', WFP makes local purchases of those food commodities against funds or by making available the commodjlies imported by the country. However, the WFP has been persuaded to made local purchase from FCI to the extent possible.

(c) While considering the supply of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to WFP during this year t.1994-95), the Govt, have agreed to allow FCI to sell food-per year for the period of three years grains upto the value of US/ 15 million for their projecs in India from Central Pool jocks with FCI. However, the Govt, have no objection if WFP purchases these foodgrains from the Open market in India. So far, the FCI has sold 62606 Metric Tonnes foodgrains (55206 Metric Tonnes of wheat and 7400 Mertic Tonnes of rice) to WFP during 1994-95.

Si Ii standard rice in FCI goodonns in West Bengal

520. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:
SHRl DIGVUAY SINGH:

WiH the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) wheher it is a fact that a huge quantity of rice in the godown of Food Corporation of India in West Bengal hav* been found to be substandard by the expert Committee;

(b) if so, what is the quantity of rice tgodown-wise) which has been founo substandard by the expert C°mmitlee stating the estimated value involved;

(c) the circumstances under which the stock of rice has- been allowed to decay; and

'd) the manner in which Government propose to dispose of the stocks of rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d) A quantity of 11683 Metric Tonnes of old stock of rice was declared substandard in the State of West Bengal and was offered for sale through tenders in August, 1993. Some tenderers moved Calcutta High Court before the opening of tenders. The Hon'ble High Court (DB) ordered the stocks to be sold with some conditions and while the sale process was ir.